COAL NOT TO BE FREE

Only Seven Votes for Mr. Hill's Motion to Take Off the Duty.

The Senate Rejects Several Other Propositions and Then Adopts the Finance Committee's Amendment.

MR. GORMAN'S PREDICTION

He Thinks the Tariff Bill Debate Will End Friday or Saturday.

Only the Income Tax to Be Considered-How the Measure Will Be Handled After It Leaves the Senate.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, June 18 .- The Senate today rejected, by a vote of 51 to 7, Hill's amendment to the tariff bill placing coal on the free list, and agreed to the finance committee's amendment providing for a

duty of 40 cents.

"I expect the last vote to be taken on the tariff bill on Friday or Saturday," said Senator Gorman to the Journal correspondent to-night. "There remains only the income tax to be discussed, and I think that will be adopted by a larger vote than any other paragraph in the bill, though I think there are more Democrats opposed to it than to any other feature. By next Wednesday I expect to see the Senate formally adopt the entire bill. Then we will devote ourselves to the appropriation bills, and I see no reason why we should not be ready to adjourn by August."

Now that the Senate is concluding its work on the bill, attention turns to the following steps of the measure's reasonable to expect that consideration of the bill in committee of the whole will be completed in the Senate before the end of this month. Then it will be reported back to the Senate for final action. Important changes are possible at this stage, and in the present case very probable.

THE SUGAR SCHEDULE. The sugar schedule is so manifestly unpopular that even the conservative Senators fear they will not be able to bulldoze the House as they did their colleagues of the Senate, and that unless some concessions are made to the indignation of the House the other "private snaps" which each conservative has obtained on the side as the price of his vote may be endangered. Hence the sugar schedule will suffer some revision in the Senate before the bill is intrusted to the tender mercies of the conference committee. What concessions the Sugar Trust will permit is, of course, still doubtful. One thing is certain, the trust will permit no "unsatisfactory" bill to become a law. The self-mortifying delight that Senator Vest seems to feel in the shameful confession he has made so often that certain surrenders were unavoidable if a bill was to be passed has shown that this tariff bill will pass only "by and with the advice of' the Sugar Trust. One concession which the trust is already willing to permit the Democratic managers of the bill to make is the abolition of the clause postponing the operation of the sugar schedule until next January. The Republicans will make a desperate assault on the one-eighth differential, but whether they will succeed is a future question. It is well to remember, however, that when Mr. Pettigrew offered an amendment during the sugar fight in the Senate striking out this one-eighth differential, it was defeated by only three votes, the vote being 33 nays to 30 yeas. Mr. Aldrich had inadvertently left the room, and thus lost his vote, and Mr. Quay announced a pair with Mr. Irby, thus depriving the Republicans of two votes. Mr. Irby has since that time announced that had he been present he would have relieved Mr. Quay of the pair and would have voted for the amendment himself. It is evident, therefore, that the hope of striking the differential out of the bill is by no means desperate. The committee itself is expected to abandon the one-tenth discriminating rate against the German

The next step in the career of the bill on its way to the White House will be its re-turn to the House of Representatives and its subsequent discussion in conference, where it will be finally molded into the shape in which it will become a law. There seems to be considerable interesting mis-information about the bill's career at this stage. Indignant members of the De Witt Warner type have announced the radical. even revolutionary, changes that will be made when the bill gets back to the House. Coal and iron ore are to be restored to the free list; the Sugar Trust is to be annihiand in a general way the House is take the bit between its teeth and fight it out with the Senate on a tariff reform line, if it takes all summer. A glance at the working methods of a conference committee will serve to clear away some of this jungle of misappiled enthusiasm. In the first place, the bill will never come before the House again for votes on separate amendments. The House may vote to give its conferees certain instructions on certain features of the bill in conference, that is the limit of its power, and if the to follow out the instructions there will simply be a deadlock until one body surrenders, and experience has shown that it is always the House that runs up the white

IN THE HOUSE. When the tariff bill has passed the Senate and is returned to the House the procedure is this. The secretary of the Senate will report to the House that the Senate has passed House Bill 4864 "with certain amendments thereto." The secretary will probably not smile when he makes this humorous announcement. "House Bill 4864" was once known as the "Wilson bill;" the "certain amendments thereto" have made it the Gorman "conservative" bill and the certain amendments have swallowed up the House bill. The next step ought to be its reference back to the committee on ways and means. But Mr. Wilson, the chairman of the committee, will waive that step and will immediately move that the House disagree to the certain amendments to which the Senate has asked the concurrence of the House, and that the Senate be invited to appoint conferees. These motions will, of course, all be adopted in a trice. Then the conferees are appointed. It is of no especial importance in this present statement of the routine of a conference to of the forthcoming conference committee. The number of conferees from each house may be seven or it may be five from the Senate and seven from the House. That is a matter of no especial importance since when voting in conference that body does not ballot as a unit but as two com-mittees, each of which acts by its own majority vote. It is perfectly competent for the House to vote its conferees cer-tain instructions. One of these instructions will probably be to stand out for free sugar. After a few days' session Mr. Wilson will probably announce in House that the conferees "after a full and free conference" have been unable to agree on the sugar schedule. Then the House will instruct its conferees to "insist" on its sugar schedule. At the next report the House will instruct its con-ferees to "adhere" to its position, and when the stage of "adhere" has been reached no further course remains but an indefinite deadlock or a surrender. There are usually two "full and free" conferences before either body gets to the 'adhere" state, though it is perfectly cometent for either house to omit the preliminary stage of "insist" and get right down to "adhere" at the outset. But this is a breach of parliamentary etiodette, and it is expected that the House will not permit its resentment to do away with its

The final stage will be reached when Mr. Wilson makes the report of the con-ference committee to the House. That re-port will probably set forth that an agree-ment has been reached by the conferees on all points except the sugar schedule. and Mr. Wilson will then ask the further pleasure of the House. Another confer-

ence committee might then be asked for and appointed, but this, of course, will not be done. The report will then be considered, and here appears the utter help-lessness of the House. The House having asked for the conference must first dispose of it before the Senate accepts the report from its conferees. The report cannot be laid on the table in the House. It must be either adopted or rejected. Moreover, the hands of the House are further tied by the fact that the report cannot be voted upon piecemeal. Only one vote can be taken on the report. The Democrats must adopt the conferees' work in its entirety or reject it. It cannot surrender free coal and iron ore and every other vital point of disagreement but reject the sugar schedule. It must accept whatever concessions its conferees have been able to wring out of the Senate conferees, and it must accept that or nothing. And it is not saunching out too recklessly into the uncertain sea of the future to suggest that the House, after a few passionate outbursts of indignation at the "foul manner in which the sacred cause of tariff reform has been betrayed in the house of its alleged friends," will swallow its medicine, though the sugar in it will not sweeten the dose.

WORK ON THE BILL.

Several Schedules Completed-Free Coal Defeated.

WASHINGTON, June 18 .- The Senate, after some routine morning business today entered on the twelfth week of the tariff debate. The temperature was sweltering, the thermometer standing 81 in the chamber. Some private bills were passed and while the Senate was discussing a bill which had been introduced by Mr. Peffer and favorably reported by the committee on agriculture to pay \$2,500 for an invention that will utilize electricity or gaseous vapor as a motor for agricultural machinery, the tariff bill came up. Mr. Harris, however, allowed the passage of a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to appoint a commission of engineers to examine and report on the cost of deepening the harbors of Superior and Duluth.

The tariff bill was then laid before the Senate. At the request of Mr. Platt the two paragraphs (298 and 299) of the silk schedule, passed over Saturday, were again passed over to-day and Schedule M (pulp, papers and books) was taken up.

Mr. Frye offered a protest against the first paragraph of the schedule placing a duty of 10 per cent on mechanically-ground wood pulp and chemical wood pulp, bleached or unbleached. The production of wood pulp, said Mr. Frye, was an enormous industry, employing seventy thousand men, turning out a product valued at \$35,-000,000 annually and paying an annual wage of \$20,000,000. Under the operation of the present duty the cost of paper had greatly decreased. Wood pulp had decreased in price from 4½ per cent. to 1½ in the last ten years. It was produced in twenty-nine States, but principally in Maine and New York. He appealed to the other side to make the duty specific, instead of ad valorem, and proposed an amendment to sub-stitute equivalent specific rates, \$2.50 per ton on wood pulp mechanically ground; chemical wood pulp, unbleached, 35 per ton, and bleached, \$6.50 per ton. The Democratic member of the finance committee refused to accept the amendment and it was re-

The rate on sheathing paper and roofing felt was fixed at 10 per cent.; on printing paper, unsized and sized, suitable for books and newspapers, at 15 per cent., an increase from the House rate on unsized paper from 12 to 15 per cent.; on copying paper, filtering paper, tissue paper, sen-sitized paper, etc., 30 per cent., an increase of 5 per cent. from the House rate; parchment papers, cardboards, photograph and autograph albums, wholly or partly manufactured, 30 per cent.; lithographic prints, 27 per cent.; lithographic labels, 45 per cent. (House rate 25 per cent.); paper envelopes, 30 per cent.; paper hangings, 20 per cent.; blank books, 20 per cent.; books, including pamphlets and engravings, photograph etchings, 25 per cent.; playing cards, 10 cents per pack and 50 per cent. ad manufactures of paper not specially provided for, 20 per cent. This completed the pulp and paper para-

graphs and the Senate immediately pro-ceeded with Schedule N (sundries.) The following rates were fixed without debate: Hair, pencils and feather dusters, 30 per cent; brooms, 20 per cent.; button forms, 10 per cent.; agate buttons, 25 per cent.; pearl and shell buttons, 1 cent per line and 15 per cent.; ivory buttons, glass, bone and horn, 35 per cent.; shoe buttons,

It was not until coal was reached that opposition was developed. The House bill placed coal on the free list. The finance committee amendment placed a duty of 40 cents per ton on bituminous coal and shale, 15 cents on slack and culm and 15 per cent. ad valorem on coke.

HILL CAUSES A LIVELY DEBATE. As soon as the Clerk had read this paragraph Mr. Hill and Mr. Peffer jumped to their feet. The New York Senator was recognized, and he sent to the Clerk's desk an amendment to relegate bituminous coal and shale to the free list. He supported his amendment with a speech. It was useless for him to enter into a lengthy argument. He simply wanted to call the attention of his Democratic colleagues to the fact that the country expected a Democratic Congress in any tariff reform measure to place coal on the free list. It had been demanded by the Democratic platform and by every Democratic Senator who had spoken during the campaign in 1892. If there was anything to which the party was pledged it was free raw materials, and if there

was any raw material it was coal. Mr. Peffer followed Mr. Hill in support of free coal, although on a different line. He raised a laugh at the outset by saying that he had a much stronger reason for advocating free coal than the demand of Democratic platform. "I have no more respect," said he, "for the Democratic plat-form than the Democrats themselves

Mr. Vest said he understood Mr. Hill was opposed to this bill on account of its income-tax feature. Yet he comes here this morning, said Mr. Vest, and asks who compelled us to place a tax on coal. We are to give information, but not to those who know as much about this matter as our-selves. Mr. Hill's purpose, the speaker thought, was to elicit some statement he could use in fighting the bill. Mr. Vest declared that he would not hesitate to antagonize the commands of his party on a question like this. If the platform demand-ed free coal and he could get only a reduction of 35 cents he would take it. Mr. Chandler expressed the opinion that

coal would be on the free list before the bill became a law, basing his opinion on the "serene confidence" felt by the Nova Scotia syndicate, with which Mr. Whitney was connected, that when the bill came out of conference coal would be on the free list. There was, he declared, some understanding with somebody. Mr. Hill declared that he was opposed to certain features of the bill, the socialistic and populistic income tax in particular, but no one, he declared, had a right to say he was opposed to the bill and was seeking to compass its defeat. "God knows what the bill will be like when it passes the Senate and comes out of conference," said he, passionately. "God knows how

it or not when I see what it is as a final-Mr. Faulkner contended that the Democratic platform had been for freer raw material and not fro free raw material, and had been correctly interpreted by Mr. Cleveland in his letter of acceptance. Mr. Hill suggested that the Democratic House was mistaken then in its interpretation of the platform and on Mr. Cleve-

many more extortions and concessions will

be wrung from the unwilling hands of the committee. I reserve the right to vote for

land's letter. Mr. Squire, on behalf of the Washington coal interests, thought it was unfair to admit Canadian coal at 40 per cent., when Canada charges 60 per cent. on coal im-Mr. Perkins explained that he should refrain from voting on this paragraph, be-cause he had a personal interest in coal

mines on the Pacific coast. HILL'S AMENDMENT REJECTED. A vote was taken on Mr. Hill's amendment at 3:10, and it was lost-7 to 51. Messrs. Allen, Kyle, Peffer, Populists; Hill and Irby, Democrats, and Hansbrough and Washburn, Republicans, voted in favor of

Mr. Hansbrough moved that a proviso be added to the paragraph placing bituminous coal on the dutiable list and to admit coal free of duty to countries imposing no import duty on coal exported from the United States. The amendment was laid on the table. Mr. Squire's motion to increase the rate on bituminous coal and shale from 40

to 60 cents per ten was also laid on the The finance committee's amendment placing a duty of 40 cents on bitumenous coal and shale and 15 ceats on coul or culm that will pass through a hair-inch screen was

Mr. Hill moved to place coke on the free list. The finance committee amendment made it dutiable at 15 per cent. Defeated— 4 to 46-and the committee amendment was The rate on corks was then fixed at 10

on dice, chessmen, pool, billiard and bagatelle balls 30 per cent. (House rate 50 per cent.); on dolls, toys, marbles and other toys not composed of rubber, China porcelain, 20 per cent. (to take effect Jan. 1, 1895, instead of Oct. 1, 1894, as proposed in House bill); emery grains and emery manufac-tured, 1 cent per pound (the House rate); fire crackers, 50 per cent.

The following amendments were adopted: Fixing fulminates, fulminating powder, etc., 30 per cent.; gun powder and all high ex-plosives valued at less than 20 cents per pound, 5 cents per pound; valued at above 20 cents, 8 cents; matches, 20 per cent.; musical instruments, cases, tuning hammers, etc. (a new amendment), 25; percussion caps, 30; blasting caps, \$2.07 per 1,000 cans; feathers and downs of all kinds when dressed, birds for millinery ornaments, 35 per cent.; furs, dressed, but not made up, 20; not on the skin, prepared for hatters' use, 20; fans (except palm leaf), 40; gun wads, 10; human hair, 20; hair curled for mattress (a new amendment), 10; hair cloth, 25; fur hats for men and women and children's wear, 40; jewelry, 33; pearls, 10; sole leather, 10; bend leather, 10; calf skins, 20; ookbinders' calf, kangaroo or other skins, finished, 20; skins for morocco, 10; plano leather, 20; boots and shoes, 20; leather cut into uppers, 20. Mr. Vest proposed a series of increases of duties on gloves which were agreed to with-

6:15, the Senate adjourned. Pettigrew Asks to Be Excused. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., June 18 .- Senator Pettigrew, now at home here, to-day received a telegram from Senator Gray. chairman of the Sugar Trust investigation committee, to appear as a witness before the committee as soon as possible. Senator Pettigrew wired back that he has never purchased stock in any corporation for speculative purposes either before or since going to the Senate, and asked to be excused from the trip to Washington.

out objection. The miscellaneous schedule was completed without obstruction and, at

STOPPED THE FIGHT

POLICE WOULD NOT LET FITZSIM-SOMS AND CHOYNSKI FINISH.

Lively "Mill" at Boston Declared Draw in the Fifth Round-Joe Almost Finished.

BOSTON, June 18 .- At the Boston Theater, to-night, Bob Fitzsimmons, champion middle-weight of the world, and challenger of Jim Corbett, turned an almost certain defeat into victory. Had not the police interfered, it was ten to one that he would have finished Joe Chovnski in another punch. As it was, the match was declared a draw, but no one present will ever claim that Choynski is a foeman worthy to combat with the lanky Australian. No less than three thousand cheering, howling men enjoyed the battle, the like of which even Boston has never seen before.

Cheynski was the arst to appear, and in his wake came a retinue of handlers and seconds, including Ned McAvoy and Parson Davies. The Californian looked to be in the best of condition. Fitzsimmons followed shortly after, attended by his protege, young Handler. The Australian looked a trifle heavier than his opponent, and his condition seemed flawless. Then Dan Murphy sounded the gong and the fight commenced

First Round-Both men sprang nimbly to the center, and, circling, waited an opportunity. Fitzsimmons was the first to lead, missing a left-hand swing by Choynski's ducking. The Australian again led, landing his left lightly on Choynski's chin, and receiving an easy tap on the stomach in return. Honors were even when the Second Round-Fitz had evidently gauged his man, for no sooner had he reached the

center than he tapped him twice in the face with his long left. This seemed to waken the Californian, for with a smile he let go right and left, the latter landing with good effect on Fitz's body. Twice did Fitz miss left-hand swings, but toward the finish he got Choynski in a corner and in an upper cut grazed Joe's jaw. A clinch fol-lowed and the gong ended the round. Third Round-Fitz was the first to reach the center of the ring, and as Choynski neared him he feinted and then let go a vicious left. Joe side-stepped him, and, quick as a flash, shot out his left. It landed full on the point of the foreigner's jaw, and Fitzsimmons measured his length on the floor. The audience sprang to their feet as one man, but amid the din Fitzsimmons heard Daly count off the seconds until nine were reached, when he staggered to his feet, groggy, but full of cunning. Joe was after him red hot, and twice again did he land his left and right, though at every chance Fitz clinched Joe's neck. Daly broke them apart time and again. Choynski was tiring himself out, while the Australian was rapidly recovering himself, and hardly a minute after the knock-down he seemed stronger than the Californian. The round came to a close with both men just staggering around, each trying hard to get in a final blow,

which seemed about all that was needed to Fourth Round-Fitz's wonderful recuper ative power had asserted itself. While Choynski was leg-weary and slow in answering the time, the Australian made for Choynski at once, and while Joe was endeavoring to place a left that would amount to something, Fitz hit him two on the face and jaw and floored him, and when he arose repeated the dose. Twice more did Fitzsimmons floor him, but each time the Californian staggered to his feet The battle was finally getting gory. Capt. Warren, followed by a squad of officers, entered the ring and told Daly that the mill must stop if the spectators did not cease their yelling. This ended the round, which was about thirty seconds short. Fifth Round-Fitz started in to finish Chovnski and made a terrific swing for Choynski's jaw, with his left. It was a trifle high, but struck the Californian on the ear, felling him. He staggered to his feet, but a push from Fitz sent him sprawling in the corner, clinging to the ropes. He pulled himself up and clinched his antagonist. Daly parted them and Fitz again landed his left on Joe's jaw, flooring him for the last time. As he essayed to rise, Captain Warren again made his appearance and this time said that, under no conditions would he allow the battle to

According to the articles which read that f both men were on their feet and willing to go on at the finish of the stipulated eight rounds, it should be declared a draw, there was but one decision for Daly to make and the fight was declared a draw.

ELECTRIC CAR RUN DOWN. Struck by an Express Train and

Eight Passengers Injured. PATERSON, N. J., June 18:- The Deckertown express, on the New York, Susquehanna & Western road, going at a rate of thirty-seven miles an hour, ran into and demolished an electric car at the Riverstreet crossing to-day. There were eight passengers, a motorman and a conductor on the electric car. Three of the passengers were probably fatally and five seriously injured. The police say that the gates of the crossing were up. A switch filled with box cars obstructed the view of the track on which the express train was approachng. Among those injured are: Joshua O'Brien, contractor, internal injuries; Matilda Claxton, schoolteacher, injured about the head, but not seriously; Laura Norche nough, schoolteacher, injured about head and body; Mrs. Culen, internal injuries, taken to the home on Marshal street; Frieds. Weiler, injured about the head and

Thrown Over an Embankment. LEADVILLE, Col., June 18.-Mrs. J. R. Miller, wife of a leading merchant, and her two children were thrown down an embankment by a raunway while driving to Evergreen lake. All three were fatally in-

Proposed Changes at Annapolis. ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 18 .- The report the board of visitors to the United States Naval Academy, now being prepared, will recommend several important changes, modifying, in several particulars, existing laws relating to the academy. The board will suggest that the course of instructions shall be for six years instead of four and two years' cruise at sea as at present. Occasional practic cruises of four months each are recommended. The course of studies is modified so that some elementary branch will be taught during the first year. The age limit of entrance to the academy is fixed at from miteen to seventeen, and the entrance shall be in May only.

Rev. Dr. Paxton Fined. NEW YORK, June 18.-Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton to-day paid a fine of \$10 for neglecting to record the certificate of the marriage of Congressman W. C. P. Breckin-ridge and Mrs. Wing, which he celebrated

The Best California Wines

His Flotilla Cannot Stop at New Albany or Jeffersonville.

Governor Matthews Instructs Both Cities to Swear in Enough Deputies to Prevent a Landing.

MAY RESULT IN A FIGHT

Conviction of General Sanders's Band of Train Stealers.

Forty Escape from the Military Reservationat Leavenworth-Honore Jaxson Said to Be a Rank Anarchist.

The Kelly army will experience some difficulty in accomplishing its purpose, if it proposes to land at either New Albany or Jeffersonville. The people of those cities do not propose to be bled by the commonwealers, as was evidenced by the tenor of telegrams received by Governor Matthews yesterday evening. One telegram from New Albany, signed by Mayor Brockes, of that city, and the sheriff of Floyd county, asked if he would send the militia to that city on a call from them to prevent the landing of the army there. The telegram assured him that the call would not be sent unless it was found to be absolutely necessary. About fifteen minutes later, before he had answered this telegram, he received another, signed by the Mayor and president of the police commissioners, asking authority to appoint special policemen, the written consent of the Governor, Auditor and Secretary of State being necessary. He answered to go ahead and ap point the special officers, and the written consent of the three officials necessary would follow. He added that he admired the spirit displayed by them and trusted they would be able to prevent the landing of the army in the city and that the sheriff would be able to prevent its landing in Floyd county. Late last night he received from Mayor Robinson, of Jeffersonville, and the sheriff of Clark county a similar request. To this he replied as fol-

"Appoint special patrolmen if you desire under provisions of Section 3727, Indiana Statutes. Written consent of State officials will be mailed to-morrow morning. Hope you may prevent the Kelly army from landing either in city or county." In speaking of the Kelly army last night Governor Matthews expressed his opinion in the most unmistakable terms, leaving no doubt of what he thought of it. He said he thought it was a collection of "tramps," and that their arrogance was becoming altogether intolerable. "They do not beg," he said, "they demand. At Evansville Kelly scorned an offer of \$200 from the city and demanded more, saying

the sum offered was not sufficient to pay the expenses of the army, and the city made terms with him and gave him \$700 and transportation up the river. The citizens of New Albany are indignant at the proposed landing in their city of the army, and say they do not propose to be bled.' He expressed his hearty approval of the firm stand taken by the people of these two cities and expresses the hope that the city and county officials might co-operate and succeed in preventing their landing on Indiana soil. The health authorities at New Albany are also interested in finding some way in which to prevent the landing of the army. The secretary of the Health Board at that place telegraphed the State board asking what steps the local Health Board should take to prevent the landing of the army. The State board thought the question one for Greene Smith and did not

Have Appointed 100 Deputies.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW ALBANY, Ind., June 18 .- General Kelly's army is expected here to-morrow. and bloodshed will follow if he attempts to land the gang of men within the city. The citizens have determined that they will not be bled as have other cities along the river. Three special sessions of the Council were held to-day, and it was decided to give Kelly no aid and to keep him out of the city. Fifty deputy sheriffs and fifty extra policemen have been sworn in, and the river bank will be patrolled for the next thirtysix hours. Kelly will be forced to pass on. If he should try to land he will be given a warm reception, as the police force is armed. The Board of Health has chartered a boat, and will go down the river to-morrow morning and quarantine the army if contagious disease be found among the men. Mayor Brockes telegraphed the state of affairs to-night to Governor Matthews, and received a reply that he would be given military aid if necessary. Citizens are greatly excited, and will not be bled for

money nor food. Louisville in Arms. LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 18.-All three of the Falls Cities, Louisville, New Albany and Jeffersonville, have now quarantined against General Kelly's army of industrials. As the contract with the steamer expires when they reach Louisville the question as to what course the General will pursue when he arrives here is a puz-zler. Louisville's chief of police ordered all available men on duty at midnight tonight, and as soon as the General is sight-ed he will be notified that he must give Louisville a wide berth.

Cold Shoulder at Owensboro. OWENSBORO, Ky., June 18.-When Gen. Kelly's industrial army, 1,200 strong, reached the outskirts of the city the Mayor notified him that he could not land. The army got contributions of food and started for Louisville. Kelly stated that he would reach Washington by the end of July and proceed to ask Congress for help for the unemployed. He proposes to go up in a balloon on the morning of July 4 and speak to the crowd from a lofty height.

Jeffersonville Follows Suit. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., June 18 .-Mayor Robinson called a special meeting of the Council to-night to quarantine against Kelly's army. The chief of police and sheriff have appointed one hundred deputies for use in case of an emergency. They will be called out when needed by ringing the fire bell a certain number of taps.

WEALERS CONVICTED.

Sanders's Army Found Guilty of Train Stealing.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 18 .- The federal jury to-day returned a verdict finding Sanders's commonweal army gulity as charged in the information. When the news of the verdict was conveyed to the camp of the commonwealers on the military reservation quite a commotion was raised. The prisoners became excited and a run for liberty was made. The deputy marshals took after two men, firing on them, hitting and bringing down one man, who afterwards crawled in the brush. During the confusion nearly forty of the convicted wealers made goed their escape. Company F, Sixth Cavalry, was called from Fort Leavenworth and the remaining prisoners surrounded and brought to Leavenworth for safe keeping until sentenced to-morrow. The convicted men were divided into squads and sent to Topeka. Lawrence, Kansas City, Kan., and Atchison to serve what sentence is given.

General Carter Gives Up. JULESBERG, Col., June 18 .- Fifty Coxeyites, all that remain of the army of 1,300 which left Denver two weeks ago for Washington, started down the Platte river

intended to return to Salt Lake at once. He is tired of the movement, he says, and more particularly tired of men he cannot control. At Ogallala, Neb., six of the California industrialists were arrested for plundering a residence.

Jones's Fourth of July Scheme. PHILADELPHIA, June 18 .- C. T. McKee, Christopher Columbus Jones's commissary, has opened headquarters in Moore's Hall for the purpose of recruiting another Coxey army, to start for Washington, June 25, to take part in a proposed monster demonstration, July 4. Mr. McKee says he will raise another army, which he hopes will number 2,500 men. He gave a glowing description of the condition of the Coxey army now encamped on the outskirts of Washington, and says the men propose to stay in Washington until Congress passes the Coxey good roads bill. General Coxey has been invited to come to this city and address a mass meeting of commonwealers next Sunday.

Coxey at Pittsburg. PITTSBURG, June 18 .- J. S. Coxey, general of the commonweal army, arrived in Pittsburg to-day. At Populist headquarters a lengthy conference was held with Captain Sullivan, Mrs. Randali and Louis Smith Blomberg, the ex-unknown. Many local Populists were present. It was ru-mored that the appearance here of Coxey at this time, when several armies of commonwealers are due, means a resumption of actual leadership upon his part in directing the commonwealers to Washington. This, however, Mr. Coxey denied.

Hoganites Sail for Pierre. BISMARCK, N. D., June 18 .- The Hogan navy of commonwealers sailed to-day for Pierre, S. D., where they are due Wednesday. About seventy-five Coxeyites were ferried over the Missouri during the night. All trains are still being heavily guarded. Steen, who ran the stolen Dawson engine, was held to the grand jury in \$500 bail.

WILL BEAR WATCHING.

Honore Jaxon Said to Be an Anarch-

ist and Crank. CHICAGO, June 18 .- "Jaxon is a crank of the first water, and therefore will bear watching," said Chief of Police Brennan to-day, referring to the Indian half-breed, a former resident of Chicago, who is the al-

leged leader of an anarchistic plot to blow up the Capitol, the treasury, war and navy buildings at Washington. "Last summer Jaxon was affiliated with men known to be of anarchistic leaning in this city. It will be remembered that there was to be a world's congress of Anarchists in this city during the world's fair, and that, though there were no public meetings, there was a secret session in Jaxon's office. The police found no occasion for interfering with the meeting, and nothing was done." Swift Laughed.

WASHINGTON, June 18 .- Morrison I. Swift, of Fitzgerald's Boston industrial army, appeared before the House committee on labor to-day. Chairman McGann called his attention to an article in a Washington morning paper, which alleged that he had been connected with halfbreed Honore Jaxon, of Chicago, in an anarchistic plot. Swift laughed, said he had never met Jaxon but once, and that had he known of any such plot he would have tried to prevent it. He said he had always deprecated violence in connection with strikes. He advocated a reduction of hours of labor to give work to the unemployed. Swift proposed government con-trol of railroads, telegraph and mines and the colonization of city poor on public lands, and held that the financial situation had reached a socialism of capital by con-solidation, which effaced competition and

Capitol Plot Story a Fake. WASHINGTON, June 18. - Every police, secret service and treasury official here regards as a pure fabrication a story published in the Post to-day that a grave Anarchist conspiracy had been unearthed Honore Jaxon affects indignation that his name should have been used in connection with the story. Jaxon's landlady is indignant that she should have been brought into the fiction by having the street and number of her house given, and she does not scruple to say that Jaxon wrote the article. Dematters, upon whose statements the article is supposed to be based, is regarded by Chief Hazen, of the secret service, and by the police detectives as utterly untrustworthy.

Coxey Calls It Bosh. PITTSBURG. June 18.-General Coxey. who was in the city to-day, left for Massillon this afternoon. Speaking of the report that the half-breed Jaxon was in a plot to destroy the Capitol, he said: "Oh, that's bosh. We did not go to the Capitol to destroy anything-not even the grass. As far as I am concerned I know nothing at all of the scheme. I have not seen Jaxon

since I was in jail." MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S FEST.

Fireworks, Song and Other Entertainment at Cottage Park.

The Indianapolis Maennerchor Society fittingly closed the celebration of its fortieth anniversary, last night, at Cottage Grove Park. The exercises consisted of a summer-night festival, which would have been given last Saturday night had not the storm prevented. The festival was given by the local societies, the visitors having returned to their homes. Members of the Socialistic Saengerbund, Harugari Saengerchor, Indianapolis Maennerchor and Liederkranz societies appeared in the chorus and solos and the Indianapolis Military Band rendered a programme of choicest music. Cottage Grove Park, picturesquely situated on the north bank of Fall creek, a few rods distant from the North Illinois-street electric line, was wondrously attractive, il-luminated, as it was, with hundreds of incandescents and brightly colored lanterns. Between fifteen hundred and two thousand invited guests visited the park between and 12 o'clock. None were admitted through the gates without a badge or pass, consecuently the evening passed without an un-pleasant incident. The clubhouse overlooking Fall creek was ablaze with rosy-hued lanterns and a few yards below on the sloping hillside a hundred gaily-colored in-candescents shed their rays upon the blue and white uniforms of the military band. There was entertainment for everybody. Hundreds of young people promenaded arm in arm the well-kept walks. Others were content to sit at the tables and enjoy the strains that came from the bandstand. Sturdy young men and bright-eyed frauleins passed pretty compliments across the tables and daintily sipped their beer. The concert began at 8:30 o'clock and after the conclusion of the first part of the programme the guests were treated to a magnificent display of fireworks. The pyrotechnics were given from the south side of Fall creek so that the crowd could enjoy an unobscured view of the display. One of the prettiest sights was an artistic arrange-ment of red, white and blue lights that spelled the word "Maennerchor." Another was a large clef of music in varigated col-ors. The last half of the musical programme included some of the best vocal selections in the repertory of the German societies, including "Heroine's Prayer," in which all the voices combined in one grand

SLASHED BY HIS PARAMOUR.

"Diamond" Jones Is Wounded by Julia Grey.

Charles Jones, better known in the vi-

cinity of the Yellow bridge as "Diamond." was badly slashed last night with a knife in the hands of his paramour, Julia Grey. About 9 o'clock last night the two became involved in a quarrel in a restaurant near this famous fighting grounds, which resulted in the woman receiving a very severe pummeling and "Diamond" receiving three flesh wounds. Both were ar-

rested and lodged in the police station last

night. The woman claimed that she had

supported "Diamond" for several years past, and that when she did not furnish him sufficient money for all his various needs he evinced his displeasure by beat-Last night they became involved in a quarrel. The woman says that "Diamond" assaulted her, and after he struck her several times she drew a pocket knife and retaliated with effect, "Diamond" received the knife thrust upon the forehead, cheek and in the breast. The blood flowed freely from his wounds and he was soon covered with blood. He was taken to Engine

This Spring's styles, light and dark colors, worth \$10. \$12 and \$15,

Sacks and Frocks, in the extra long cut. Nearly 400 Suits in the lot. At this price the 400 won't stay long on our tables.

MODEL

35c

THE HEAVENLY TWINS The most popular Novel of to-day. Publisher's price, 50c. Our price, 35c. Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

Cathcart, Cleland & Co., 6 E. Washington St., Indianapolis.

FLY SCREENS Screens for Doors, Screens for Windows, Screen Wire Cloth, Hard-

order. Estimates furnished on application. LILLY & STALNAKER,

64 East Washington Street.

ware for Screens, Screens made to

PIANOS

Easy: Monthly: Payments.

82 and 84 N. PENN. ST., INDIANAPOLIS

Lump and Crushed Coke

FOR SALE

INDIANAPOLIS GAS COMPANY.

TICKETS TO BE HAD AT

49 South Pennsylvania Street.



A POSITIVE CURE FOR

Piles, Bunions, Eczema, Old Sores Tetter, Ulcers, Ringworm, Burns, Chapped Hands, Bruises, Cuts, and all Skin Diseases.

This Salve is the best, safest, surest, and most agreeable remedy ever compounded. You will be delighted with it. Try it and be convinced. For sale by druggists, and GUARANTEED. Price, 50c perbox, or send 50c for box by mail. CRESCENT REMEDY CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

HOTEL ST. JOSEPH Formerly Plank's Tavern, under new management. Finest resort in Michigan; seven hours' ride from Indianapolis. The most magnificent white sandy bathing beach on the Great Northern Lakes. Is located at the mouth of the St. Joseph River on the beach of Lake Michigan in the great Michigan fruit belt, where no hay fever exists. Cuisine and dining room service unsurpassed. The amusements are fishing, shooting, beating, billiards, bowling, lake and river excursions, surf bathing, dancing and regular Saturday evening full dress hops; orchestra always in attendance. Opens June 15. For descriptive circulars, rates, etc., address Young & Springstem, Managers, St. Joseph, Michigan. Formerly Plank's Tavern, under new management.





FLANNER & BUCHANAN

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

We have removed to new and commodious just ters. Perfect privacy and convenience assured. Chapel and Morgue in charge of lady attendant,

172 North Illinois St.

was afterwards removed from the hospital to the police station. All of his wounds are flesh wounds and no serious consequences are feared. At the police station the face of the woman showed that she had received a severe pounding, as her face was bruised and badly swollen. She was charged with assault and battery with intent to kill and "Diamond" with assault and battery.

The Flag on Tomlinson Hall. Mayor Denny has issued an order to the House No. 1, and removed from there to the City Hospital in the ambulance. The custodian of Tomfinson Hall ordering that the flag be displayed from the staff on the